Financial Statements of

UNION OF ONTARIO INDIANS
Anishinabek Educational Institute

Year ended March 31, 2024

UNION OF ONTARIO INDIANS

Anishinabek Educational Institute

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Year ended March 31, 2024

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of the Union of Ontario Indians

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Union of Ontario Indians, Anishinabek Educational Institute (the "Entity"), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2024
- the statement of operations and changes in net assets for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements")

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at March 31, 2024, and its results of operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibility under those standards are further described in the **"*Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements*"** section of our auditor's report.

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

  The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, internal omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to the events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity's to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Sudbury, Canada
September 10, 2025

UNION OF ONTARIO INDIANS

Anishinabek Educational Institute

Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

		2024		2023
Assets				
Current assets:				
Accounts and grants receivable	$	837,218	$	562,194
Prepaid expenses		-		12,150
Advances from related companies		3,610,394		3,826,350
		4,447,612		4,400,694
Capital assets (note 2)		155,536		92,408
	$	4,603,148	$	4,493,102
Liabilities, Deferred Contributions and Net Assets				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	1,562,856	$	1,164,524
Deferred contributions (note 3)		3,040,292		3,328,578
		4,603,148		4,493,102
Contingency (note 5)				
	$	4,603,148	$	4,493,102

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

On behalf of the Council:

_______________________ Director

_______________________ Director

UNION OF ONTARIO INDIANS
Anishinabek Educational Institute
Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets

Year ended March 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

	2024	2023
Revenue:		
Government contributions (note 4)	$ 6,586,664	$ 5,891,335
Sales and other	738,424	673,103
	7,325,088	6,564,438
Expenses:		
Salaries and benefits	1,862,438	1,887,984
Professional fees	1,217,085	939,096
Administration fees	609,205	752,933
Travel	528,453	301,312
Office and general	452,823	720,152
Consultation fees	432,947	533,882
Rent	202,466	235,099
Scholarships	108,881	151,823
Computer services	63,508	62,156
Communications support	29,142	24,500
Training	24,002	25,862
Reception	21,501	24,500
Telephone	21,047	22,087
Amortization of capital assets	18,758	7,502
Insurance	13,250	9,050
Internal services	100	-
Payments to First Nations	-	500,195
Bad debts (recovery)	-	(13)
	5,605,606	6,198,120
Current year surpluses repayable to funder	1,127,958	162,470
	6,733,564	6,360,590
Excess of revenue over expenses before the undernoted	591,524	203,848
Prior year funding adjustments	-	(759,431)
Transfer from (to) Union of Ontario Indians	(591,524)	555,583
Excess of revenue over expenses	-	-
Net assets, beginning of year	-	-
Net assets, end of year	$ -	$ -

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

UNION OF ONTARIO INDIANS
Anishinabek Educational Institute
Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31, 2024, with comparative information for 2023

		2024		2023
Cash provided by (used in):				
Operations:				
Excess of revenue over expenses	$	-	$	-
Adjustments for:				
Amortization of capital assets		18,758		7,502
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:				
Decrease (increase) in accounts and grants receivable		(275,024)		586,316
Decrease in prepaid expenses		12,150		9,485
Decrease (increase) in advances to/from related companies		215,956		(1,829,213)
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		398,332		384,013
Increase (decrease) in deferred contributions		(288,286)		941,807
		81,886		99,910
Capital activities:				
Purchase of capital assets		(81,886)		(99,910)
Increase in cash for the year		-		-
Cash, beginning of year		-		-
Cash, end of year	$	-	$	-

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Union of Ontario Indians, Anishinabek Educational Institute ("AEI") operates as a department of the Union of Ontario Indians (“UOI”), The Union of Ontario Indians (“UOI”) which is incorporated without share capital under the laws of the Province of Ontario. The membership of the UOI comprises thirty-nine (39) Anishinabek First Nations located in the Province of Ontario. The AEI has, as its principal business activity, the administration of quality education and training programs for those First Nation Anishinabek communities.

1. Significant accounting policies:

These financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, including the 4200 standards for government not-for-profit organizations. A statement of remeasurement gains and losses has not been included as there are no matters to report therein.

(a) Revenue recognition:

The AEI accounts for contributions, which include tuition fees, sales, rental income and government grants, under the deferral method of accounting as follows:

Operating grants are recorded as revenue in the period to which they relate. Grants relating to future periods are deferred and recognized in the subsequent period when the related expense occurs. Grants approved but not received at the end of a period are accrued.

Tuition fees, sales and rental income are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amounts can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Externally restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the period in which the related expenses are recognized. Contributions restricted for the purchase of capital assets are deferred and amortized into revenue on a straight-line basis at rates corresponding to those of the related capital assets.

Funding adjustments and the settlement of funding surpluses of prior years are recorded in the statement of operations in the year in which the settlement is made.

(b) Capital assets:

Capital assets are recorded at cost. Amortization is provided on the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives at the following annual rates:

	Rates
Computers and equipment	20%

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments:

All financial instruments are initially recorded on the statement of financial position at fair value.

All investments, if any, held in equity instruments that trade in an active market are recorded at fair value. Management has elected to record investments at fair value as they are managed and evaluated on a fair value basis. Freestanding derivative instruments that are not equity instruments that are quoted in an active market are subsequently measured at fair value.

Unrealized changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses until they are realized, when they are transferred to the statement of operations.

Transaction costs incurred on the acquisition of financial instruments measured subsequently at fair value are expensed as incurred.

All financial assets are assessed for impairment on an annual basis. Where a decline in fair value is determined to be other than temporary, the amount of the loss is recognized in the statement of operations and any unrealized gain is adjusted through the statement of remeasurement gains and losses. On sale, the statement of remeasurement gains and losses associated with that instrument are reversed and recognized in the statement of operations.

(d) Use of estimates:

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the carrying amount of capital assets. Actual results could differ from those estimates. These estimates are reviewed periodically and, as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in earnings in the year in which they become known.

(e) Prior year funding adjustments:

The AEI has entered into accountable contribution arrangements with several government funding agencies. All such programs are subject to audit by the various governments with audit adjustments repayable to the government. Adjustments made under funding arrangements relating to prior years are charged to operations in the year during which the adjustments are made.

2. Capital assets:

	Cost	Accumulated amortization	2024 Net book value	2023 Net book value
Computers and equipment	$ 186,948	$ 31,412	$ 155,536	$ 92,408

3. Deferred contributions:

Deferred contributions represent externally restricted contributions which are unspent at year-end and which relate to expenses of future periods:

	2024	2023
Balance, beginning of year	$ 3,328,578	$ 2,386,771
Additional contributions received	6,461,200	8,151,478
Amounts recognized as revenue in the year	(6,749,486)	(7,209,671)
Balance, end of year	$ 3,040,292	$ 3,328,578

4. Funding reconciliation:

	2024	2023
Opening deferred contributions	$ 3,328,578	$ 2,386,771
Federal government funding	1,388,403	1,466,857
Provincial government funding	4,909,975	5,366,285
Closing deferred contributions	(3,040,292)	(3,328,578)
Government contributions	$ 6,586,664	$ 5,891,335

5. Contingency:

Under the terms of its funding agreements with various governmental agencies, contributions received by the AEI could become repayable in certain circumstances if it is determined that funding was applied toward ineligible costs or if other terms of the agreement have not been met. Management is of the opinion that all conditions have been met.

6. Financial risks and concentration of risk:

(a) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the AEI will be unable to fulfill its obligations on a timely basis or at a reasonable cost. The AEI manages its liquidity by monitoring its operating requirements. The AEI prepares budgets and cash forecasts to ensure it has sufficient funds to fulfill its obligations. There is no change in the risk exposures from 2023.

(b) Credit and interest rate risk:

The AEI's financial instruments do not expose the AEI to a significant concentration of credit or interest rate risk.

(c) Financial risk management objectives:

The AEI manages its capital according to its cash needs, without compromising the maintenance of its capital.

7. Comparative information:

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified from those previously presented to conform to the presentation of the 2024 financial statements.